

NEW LONG-BELL LUMBER CITY IS BUILT FOR PERMANENCY

Longview Is Destined to Find Important Place on Industrial Map of Northwest in Two Years—Early Preparations by Giant Lumber Corporation Involve Expenditure of Approximately \$10,000,000—Cut Large.



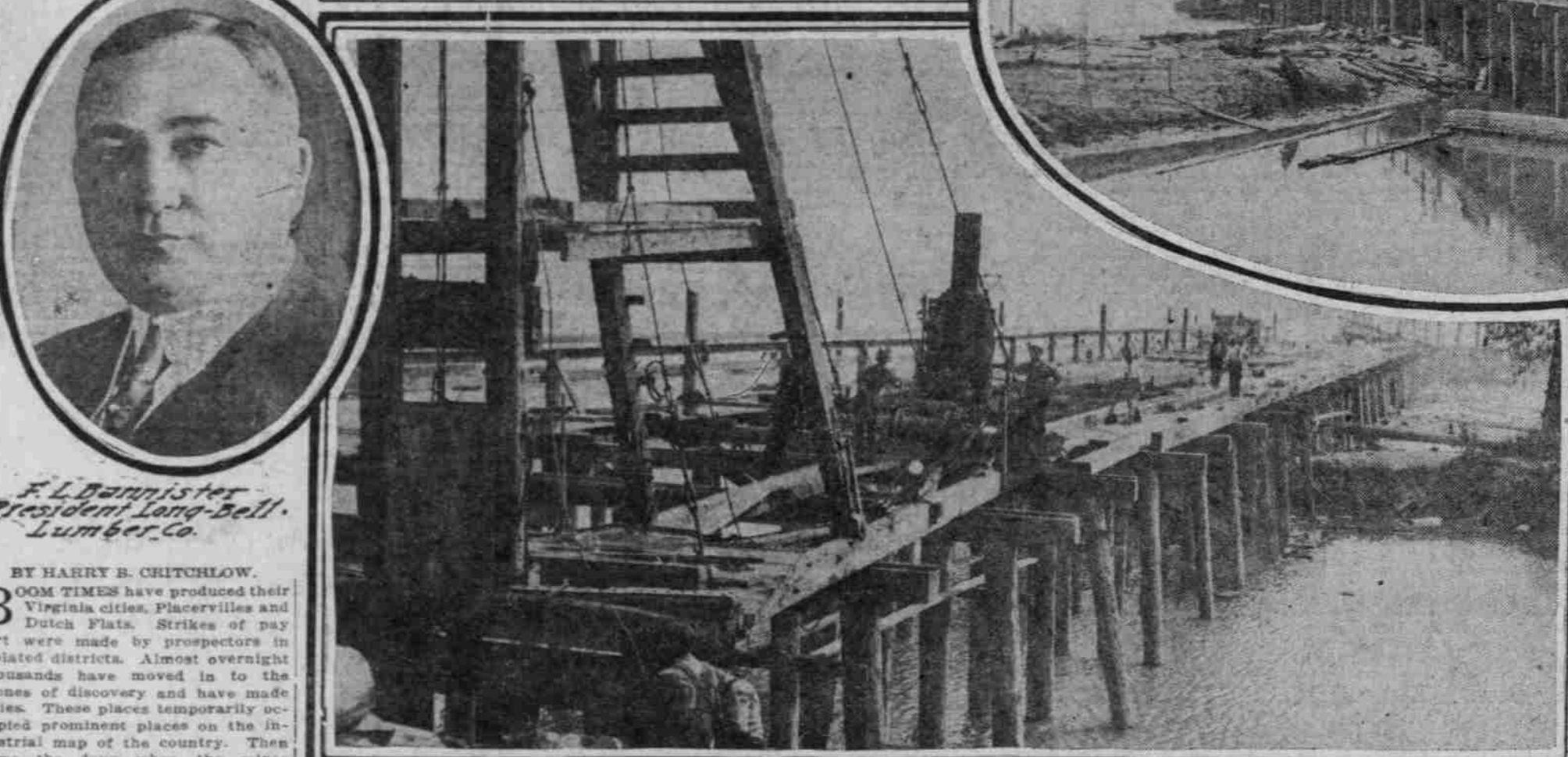
Temporary Tent Homes of Employees Now Doing Construction Work.



F.A. Long, Chairman Board of Directors Long-Bell Lumber Co.



A View of Some of the Big Fir Trees.



F.L. Bannister President Long-Bell Lumber Co.

BY HARRY B. CRITCHLOW.

BOOM TIMES have produced their Virginia cities, Placerville and Dutch Flats. Strikes of dirt were made by prospectors in isolated districts. Almost overnight thousands have moved in to the scenes of discovery and have made cities. These places temporarily occupied prominent places on the industrial map of the country. They came the days when the mines "petered out," inhabitants moved on to other fields, and now those cities are but mere skeletons of more prosperous times.

The story of the building of big lumber enterprises in this period of the development of the northwest's timber resources is not one akin to those of bonanza days. No temporary structures are being made. For a century to come lumber development will be the "water of life" to the industrial northwest and before there is a "petering out" of resources other enterprises will have come to preserve the structures that have been erected.

Longview to Be City.
Within two years the city of Longview will find for itself an important place on the industrial map of the northwest. Located in Washington, within 45 miles from Portland and at the confluence of the Columbia and the Cowlitz rivers, it will be the home of the Long-Bell Lumber company's northwestern operations, the greatest of their kind ever attempted.

Few persons in Portland have realized the importance of the Long-Bell plans for operations. The early developments that are being carried on by a corps of highly trained engineers and 300 workmen are not the result of a boom condition, but are the foundations being laid at an expense of more than \$10,000,000, for the erection of plants which will turn into the market each year 600,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

The plans of R. A. Long, chairman of the board of directors of his company, and his officers, call for the development of 10,000 acres of fertile farm lands, the cutting of 60,000 acres of virgin timber, the turning into the market each year 600,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and the building of a town which within five years will house 20,000 inhabitants.

Plans Set Precident.
The care that has been exercised in the making of plans for the development of the big timber area which has its eastern terminus 15 miles from the proposed town and mill site, has never been duplicated by any lumber concern. A year ago engineers under Wesley Vandercook, chief engineer of the concern, were sent into the timber. Almost every foot of the entire area was surveyed and topographical maps were drawn with the distance between contour lines representing but ten feet in the timber.

From these topographical maps the entire tract was built up in relief. One of these relief maps was shipped to Kansas City, the home office of the Long-Bell company. There the officers of the concern can plan future developments with an accurate knowledge of their timber stands, elevations and topography of the entire 60,000 acres.

Long-Bell company is the diking and draining of the 10,000-acre tract west of Kelso, which in time will furnish the garden vegetables, grains and fruits for the inhabitants of Longview. Until recently the property in this area was owned by scores of farmers who owned tracts of from 20 to 200 acres. The agents of the Long-Bell company purchased these holdings and now have control of the entire district.

At the present time there are several drainage districts in the area. Plans call for the consolidation of these districts into one main organization. Through this the lands will be surrounded by a 20-foot dike which will be at least three feet above the highest water mark of the Columbia river ever recorded.

When the development of the property has been completed it will be sold back to individuals who desire to make their homes in the valley.

Engineers Planning City.
Engineers are now busily engaged making plans for the future city of Longview. A water system is being planned which will incorporate the taking of the water from the Cowlitz river, which flows into the Cowlitz near Kelso. This system will be constructed on such a scale that it will be able to supply water to a city of 20,000 inhabitants. A sewer system of the same volume is also being planned.

Preparations are now being made for the erection of 200 dwellings in the mill area. These will house the employees who are to carry on the construction of the mills, drainage system, docks and other developments. These houses will be located in what will probably be known later as "Mill Town," and they will be in time but a part of the main city that is to be erected.

Plans for the new city are complete in detail. All streets will be built around a main square and the plans are not unlike those of Washington, D. C. Streets will be sufficiently wide to insure no crowded conditions in years to come. Buildings will be constructed for permanence. Park strips will line the streets, and the city will be constructed with the idea of developing home-loving tendencies in the hearts of its inhabitants.

Inhabitants to Get Welcome.
The Long-Bell Lumber company will welcome inhabitants to its town. The grocer, hardware merchant or retailer of any kind will have the opportunity of establishing himself in business in the city. Schools will be erected, street cars eventually established and everything will be done to make Longview as modern as possible.

The main portion of the town will be about half way between, and "Mill Town," which will house many of the laborers of the concern, will be located nearer the river.

The first two mills that are to be constructed will be located on the bank of the Columbia river. They will be placed side by side. Back of them will water supplied from spruce and hemlock.

These mills, running day and night, will cut approximately 600,000,000 feet annually or about 100,000,000 feet more than the 11 big mills now owned by the Long-Bell

mill, which the plans now include, will be used for the cutting of cedar, spruce and hemlock.

One of the big docks that is being constructed.

Electricity to Run Railways.
The railroads that are to be constructed and operated by Long-Bell company also will depend upon electricity for their power.

Draw Bridge to Be Built.
Three trunk line railroads, the Union Pacific, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, pass through Kelso. A draw bridge will be constructed across the Cowlitz river and these railroads will distribute the Long-Bell products to all parts of the United States.

80,000,000 Bonds Sold.
Ten days ago the Long-Bell Lumber company placed an issue of \$80,000,000 worth of first mortgage bonds on the market. It gave its capital stock as \$30,000,000 and listed its assets at \$96,640,380.62.

The concern owns 127 retail yards over the United States. These yards for many years have depended upon the products of the southern pine areas for their sales. The Long-Bell company's holdings in the south are rapidly being consumed and in a few years will have been denuded of timber. It was the realization of this coming condition that caused the company to purchase the extensive holdings it now has in the northwest. Eventually all of the lumber operations will be located in the west and the yards that are now using southern pine will be dependent upon fir.

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The New Ferry Between Rainier and Proposed Long-Bell Plant.



Wesley Vandercook Chief Engineer at Kelso.

company. In the pine areas of the south, are cutting. Everything in the mills will be electrically driven. This is not an innovation in mill operation, but it demonstrates that the large lumber operators of the country are convinced that a plant driven by electric power is more successful than one dependent upon steam.

Electricity to Run Railways.
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Practically all of the lumber that is to be turned out from the big mills of the company will be put through dry kilns immediately, although some of it will find its seasoning in the yards.

The concern has a water frontage on the Columbia of 6000 feet. Over a big portion of this frontage are now being made for the sinking of piles upon which docks will be erected. Up to these docks can be tied the largest steamers that float. The water is at least 35 feet in depth there all the year around and peculiar conditions make it unnecessary for constant dredging, as is the case at many points along the Columbia. At Rainier, which is directly opposite from the docks and mill site of the Long-Bell company, the tides from the Pacific meet the current of the Columbia twice each day. This insures "dead water" at least twice each day. The width of the Columbia at the site for the mills is 5000 feet.

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Three years ago the Long-Bell Lumber company inaugurated the policy of branding each stick of lumber turned out from its southern pine mills. This policy will be adopted at the Longview plants and each stick of lumber as it comes from the saws will be branded "Long-Bell."

The Long-Bell Lumber company was organized by R. A. Long in Kansas in 1875. Two years prior to that time Mr. Long had conducted a butcher shop in Kansas City. After one year he sold out his interests and went to Columbus, Kan., where he started in the hay business. A short time later Mr. Long started in the lumber game and took Victor B. Bell as a partner. By 1884 the concern, which was then known as R. A. Long & Co., had gained control of several lumber yards and it was incorporated under the name of the concern now holds.

Today the Long-Bell Lumber company has holdings and operations in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Missis-

Giant Red Cedar Trees in Long-Bell's 60,000 Acres of Timber.

issippi, Arkansas, California and Washington. Among those companies that it owns are: Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber company, Lake Charles, La.; Hudson River Lumber company, De Ridder, Tex.; King B-Ryder Lumber company, Bonami, La.; Longville Lumber company, Longville, La.; Lullington Lumber company, Lullington, La.; Lufkin Land & Lumber company, Lufkin, Tex.; Long-Bell Lumber company, Okmulgee, Miss.; Rapides Lumber company, Woodworth, La.; Fidelity Lumber company, DeCade, La.; Arkansas Short Leaf Lumber company, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Weed Lumber company, Weed, Cal.; Long-Bell Farm Land corporation, Kansas City; Minnionka Lumber company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Long-Bell company of Texas; Long-Bell Naval Stores company, Doughton, Tex.; Globe Lumber company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; White Pine company, Kansas City, Miss.; Mississippi Eastern Railway company, Louisiana & Pacific Railway company, the Sibley, Lake Bisteneau & Southern Railway company and the Woodworth & Louisiana Central Railway company. In addition to these the concern owns and occupies one of the largest office buildings in Kansas City.

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Long-Bell Is Family.
Most of the officials of the Long-Bell Lumber company have been with the concern for a long period of years. They have started with mediocre positions and through gradual stages have been promoted until they have become important factors in the organization and have a voice in its affairs.

It is the history of the company that a man must remain with the concern for a long time and demonstrate his real ability before promotion comes. Until little more than a year ago Mr. Long acted as the president of the concern. Then he withdrew and took the chairmanship of the board of directors. J. Bannister, who has been a member of the organization for 30 years and had climbed the ladder through various grades, became president of the company. The employees of the company are known as the "Long-

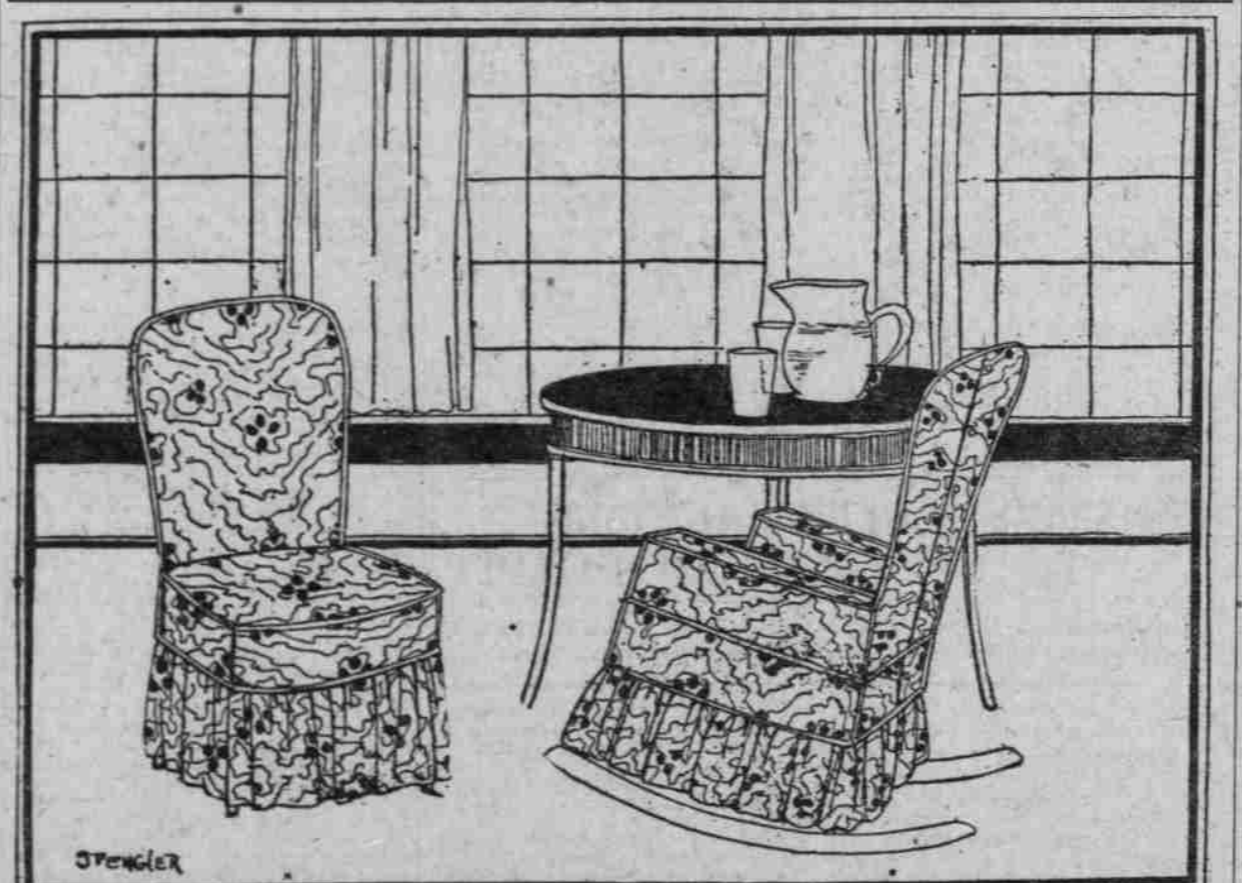
Bell family" and those who have been more than 10 years on the payroll wear badges denoting their length of service. It goes almost without saying that the plans of the Long-Bell Lumber company, when completed and in operation will mean a great deal to Portland. While the operations of the company are to be located just across the Columbia river from Rainier, in state of Washington territory, Portland will be the big merchandising center and thousands of dollars from the concern's payrolls will be spent here each month. Lumber shipped by water will go into the Columbia river and when this stream is benefited from a shipping standpoint Portland is gaining.

Much of the lumber passing out from the mills for domestic trade will be routed through Portland. There is not much to be seen on the site of the Long-Bell plant today. Engineering crews are busily engaged making surveys for the new town, for the sewer system and the water mains. Others are at work mapping out the right-of-way where the railroads are to be constructed. Gangs of workers are making preparations for the building of the 20-foot dike which for a distance of seven miles will attract around the 10,000-acre area and protect the future inhabitants from the high water of the Columbia river.

Longview is to be a permanent city. Two years of planning are not spent on a "mushroom" town. Millions of dollars will be spent before one dollar is taken from the virgin timber on the 60,000 acres the company owns back of Kelso. When operations do start they will provide employment for not less than 2000 persons who will be adding to the development of the northwest.

The Proverb Maker.
There once was a fellow whose name was Tom Tasser— His name's been preserved, but his memory's dim; An old sixteenth-century rhymist and gasser I know that all I ever heard about him, I know that the gentleman really existed. I know that posterity mourns not his death, Yet he wrote the whetstone (which we call "The stone that's rolling can gather no moss"). Concerning him, history hasn't been gabby. I never encountered his name till today. They didn't enter him in Westminster. Where other great geniuses molder away, of his fame path had no one to blow it. He's a name where lesser inventors have stood. Yet he was the first and original poet. Who said, "It's an ill wind blows no body good." Tom Tasser; I swear that your name shall not perish! I'll build you a fame where admirers may weep; For these noble bromides your fame shall I cherish. For these and that other one, "Look ere you leap." A man who has three lines like that to his credit. Has earned him a monument stronger than brass— Again I repeat it, who doesn't have said it. That Fortune's a busy, and Fame is an ass! —F. Robinson in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SLIP COVERS FOR CHAIRS DECLARED TO KEEP WOODWORK IN GOOD CONDITION



By CLOTILDA.

SLIP covers for chairs will often prolong their usefulness, as well as adding to their attractiveness. Take the small rocking and straight-back chairs one sees in bedrooms, for instance. A bright cretonne cover will do wonders for them and will not be a tedious piece of work, either.

The material is held in place with pins or thumb tacks, so that one end of it goes straight across the back of the chair at the top. First pull a thread to get the material straight, and let this edge extend about one inch above the top of the chair. Unless there is some design that you wish to have come in the middle of the width of the chair, tack the cre-

tonne across the top so that one selvage extends just a good seam's width beyond the chair at one side. Bring the cretonne down to the seat and pin a quarter-inch-wide tuck in straight across. Then lay the cretonne smoothly over the seat, pinning in another tuck at the front edge. Decide how deep the box or fitted section is to be—three or four inches will be about right—and after letting the cretonne extend below the edge of the seat that depth and a seam's width, besides pull a thread and cut off. The piece that covers the back should be pinned to the front section across the top and then allowed to go down the back to the same depth as the front.

Straight straps are cut to form the fitted sides. After the cover is pinned together, slip it off the chair and baste together. There should

be a quarter-inch tuck at all seams; there are, in reality, just the ordinary French seams, but instead of putting together as one ordinarily does the French seam the first stitching is done on the right side, where the seams are basted together, and then the edges may be turned in, basted together, and the second stitching put in exactly on the edge—thus holding the edges firmly together.

A straight, gathered ruffle is set on the bottom of the four-inch-wide box, so it will just escape the floor. Sometimes these covers are made to open down the back and are lapped there and fastened with snaps or small shield pins. It is all a matter of which is the easier for one to do. Sometimes the ruffle is box plaited, but the gathered one is pretty, and a little easier.